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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/810,283	03/26/2004	James W. Cannon	83094RRS	8578

7590 04/20/2007

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EXAMINER	
LAY, MICHELLE K	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2628	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/20/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/810,283	CANNON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michelle K. Lay	2628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 April 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-46* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-46* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The amendment filed 04/03/2007 has been entered and made of record. Claims 1-46 are pending.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-46 have been considered but are not persuasive. In regards to the 35 USC 112, 1st and 2nd paragraph rejection, Applicant argues the "non directional signal" does not contain directional signal, where the user does not designate or suggest a direction of movement when making an input. However as stated in the 112 rejection, Applicant's disclosure, the jog dial is operable ***in at least one*** rotation direction (R). The controller interprets the rotational signal as advance user input [pg. 31, lines 8-15] (emphasis added). Thus, although the user is not necessarily choosing an image region by just tapping on the image region with a stylus, the user is a using the jog wheel to cycle through the image regions in a specified direction. Furthermore, the disclosure states the jog wheel is operable ***in at least one rotation direction***, suggesting multiple rotation directions are allowed. If multiple directions are allowed, the possible reason would be to have multiple cycling directions, i.e. forward and backward, therefore requiring a directional signal. If Applicant is trying to claim the non-directional signal as choosing a specific image region by cycling through the image regions in only one direction, the claim limitations need to be more defined.

In regards to the 112 rejections of claims 19 and 20, Applicant remarked that claims 19 and 20 have been amended to overcome the rejection, however the amended claims filed 04/03/2007 fail to amend claims 19 and 20, and therefore, the 112 rejections stand.

Applicant argues Moghadam fails to teach an area of importance. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Although Moghadam does not explicitly recite the word *importance*, Moghadam teaches each tile area is capable of being individually highlighted for consideration, such as the highlighted area (34) [col. 3, lines 24-27]. The "hot spot" switch (40) causes further change in the highlighted tile (34), such as the overall graying of the area such that a darkened underlying image is seen through a grey tint [col. 3, lines 46-48]. Thus, although this highlighted tile is not explicitly termed as an *area of importance*, by highlighting a specific tile, the specific tile is distinguished from the remaining tiles. Furthermore, Applicant fails to distinguish in their remarks how Applicant's area of importance differs other than to remark the term *importance* is not explicitly mentioned.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims **1-13**, and **21-43** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter

which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Claims **1**, **21**, and **34** recite a "non-directional signal" to select a portion of the original image. However, Applicant's specification discloses controlling the non-directional signal via an advance button [Fig. 12 (210)] or a jog dial [Figs. 14, 15 (300)]. Although not explicitly clear, from the description of use, the user presses the advance button, where a highlighted box cycles through the portions of the image until the user stops at the portion of the image that he/she desires, and then presses the save button [Fig. 12 (212)] to designate a currently presented portion [pg. 27, line 29 – col. 28, lines 21]. The jog dial is operable in at least one rotation direction (R). The controller interprets the rotational signal as advance user input [pg. 31, lines 8-15]. Thus, it is unclear how both the advance button of Fig. 12 and the jog dial of Figs. 14 and 15 are considered non-directional if both buttons cycle through the portions of the images in a predetermined direction in order for the user to select the desired portion of the image.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims **1-13**, and **21-43** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claims **1**, **21**, and **34** recites the limitation "non-directional signal" to select a portion of the original image. It is unclear how a non-

directional signal is generated if such a signal is controlled via an advance button [Fig. 12 (210)] or a jog dial [Figs. 14, 15 (300)]. From Applicant's disclosure, the user presses the advance button, where a highlighted box cycles through the portions of the image until the user stops at the portion of the image that he/she desires, and then presses the save button [Fig. 12 (212)] to designate a currently presented portion [pg. 27, line 29 – col. 28, lines 21]. The jog dial is operable in at least one rotation direction (R). The controller interprets the rotational signal as advance user input [pg. 31, lines 8-15]. Thus, it is unclear how both the advance button of Fig. 12 and the jog dial of Figs. 14 and 15 are considered non-directional if both buttons cycle through the portions of the images in a predetermined direction in order for the user to select the desired portion of the image. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims **19** and **20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claims 19 and 20 recite the limitation "end signal" and "start signal". It is unclear from the context of the claim and its depending claims what these signals are controlling. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. *Due to the severity of the second paragraph rejection, no prior art rejection is given.*

Thus, in light of the 35 U.S.C. 112, first and second paragraph rejections, the "non-directional signal" limitation of claims **1-13**, and **21-43** is rejected as the non-directional

signal being of a predetermined direction rather than a cursor controlled signal where the user can navigated to the desired portion of the original image without having to cycle though all the portions.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims **1-4**, **7-18**, **34-36**, and **44-46** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Moghadam et al. (5,706,049) in view of Anderson (6,249,316 B1).

Moghadam teaches the limitations of claims **1-4**, **7-18**, **34-36**, and **44-46** with the exception of teaching the designated portion having a magnification. However, Anderson teaches selecting an image from a grid of images on a digital camera and maximizing the selected image on the display.

In regards to claim **1**, Moghadam teaches a camera (digital or photographic) that includes an image receiver for capturing an image of an object. As shown in Fig. 4, the digital camera comprises of an external LCD (42) (said ***display***). Furthermore, the digital camera can have an electronic viewfinder (76) as shown in Fig. 6. The internal LCD panel (18) generates a grid-like pattern (30) (i.e. tile pattern), which defines individual tile areas (32), one or more of which may be designated as an active area

(said ***determine a set of portions***) [col. 3, lines 9-31]. As shown in Fig. 2(b), the tile pattern (30) partitions the image of source (28) where at least one portion is non-central, i.e. tile (34) (said ***non-central***). Each tile area (32) is capable of being individually highlighted for consideration, such as the highlighted area (34) [col. 3, lines 24-27]. The digital camera has a thumbwheel switch (38) [Figs. 1, 3] which functions both as a tile pattern section switch (38a) for selecting a particular tile pattern (30) and as a tile area designation switch (38b) for cycling through the tile areas (32) and highlighting one tile area after the other (said ***non-directional signal***) [col. 3, lines 31-44]. The "hot spot" switch (40) causes further change in the highlighted tile (34), such as the overall graying of the area such that a darkened underlying image is seen through a grey tint (said ***display of portion evaluation image***) [col. 3, lines 46-48]. The choosing of a specific tile (e.g. tile '34') indicates an importance to the user; otherwise the user would not have chosen the tile.

Anderson teaches a digital camera that includes a viewfinder for displaying a plurality of the image cells. The digital camera also includes navigation control button for positioning a highlight area around one of the plurality of image cells [*abstract*]. As shown in Fig. 4, the user may navigate through a series of displayed cells (420) and select a cell, i.e. cell '420' that is encircled with a highlighted area (430) [col. 5, lines 5-10]. The user can use the "View" soft key function (410) where the highlighted cell becomes a full-sized image that is displayed on the view finder (402) (said ***magnification input***) [col. 5, lines 33-37].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Moghadam to include the "View" magnification of Anderson in order for the user of Moghadam to see in greater detail their selection (i.e. highlighted tile) since the external display of Moghadam would be too small for the user to see the details of the even smaller selected tile.

In regards to claim **2**, Fig. 2(b) of Moghadam illustrates the entire image of object (28) which is being captured, is shown to the user (30). Furthermore, tile '34' is highlighted within the entire image of the object, thus the user can determine where the area of importance (e.g. highlighted tile '34') is within the image. As a further example, as shown in Fig. 10, the device can be coupled to a computer, and on the display screen (110), the entire image (114) is displayed to the user with a highlighted region (112) marked, so the user can determine where the area of importance is within the image.

In regards to claim **3**, Moghadam teaches the tile area identified as active "hot spot" areas (said ***area of importance data***) are noted in a tiling table (said ***metadata***) contained as a separate tiling field (58) in a file header (60) of the image format (62). The presence or absence of an active area in a certain tile area in the overall tile grid (said ***original image***) is noted with a "1" or a "0" [col. 4, lines 18-36]. The data identifying the active area is recorded together with the image signal in memory [col. 5, lines 23-26].

In regards to claim **4**, Moghadam teaches the camera can be a conventional photographic camera where the image receiver would then be a photographic film [col. 3, lines 1-3]. As illustrated in Fig. 5, the data identifying the location of the active areas (said ***metadata***) is recorded on designated magnetic areas in the film (14b) [col. 5, lines 4-8].

In regards to claim **7**, Moghadam teaches where each tile area (32) is capable of being individually highlighted for consideration, such as the highlighted area (34) [col. 3, lines 24-27]. The digital camera has a thumbwheel switch (38) [Figs. 1, 3] which functions both as a tile pattern section switch (38a) for selecting a particular tile pattern (30) and as a tile area designation switch (38b) for cycling through the tile areas (32) and highlighting one tile area after the other (said ***non-directional signal***) [col. 3, lines 31-44]. The "hot spot" switch (40) causes further change in the highlighted tile (34), such as the overall graying of the area such that a darkened underlying image is seen through a grey tint (said ***area of importance***) [col. 3, lines 46-48]. Although Moghadam does not explicitly teach a start and end signal, it is implicit that a start signal is generated in response to the jog wheel cycling through the tile areas and the end signal is when the user has chosen a specific tile, i.e. "hot spot" and ends the cycling of the jog wheel. Additionally, Anderson teaches a digital camera that includes a view finder for displaying a plurality of the image cells. The digital camera also includes navigation control button for positioning a highlight area around one of the plurality of image cells [*abstract*]. As shown in Fig. 4, the user may navigate through a series of displayed cells

(420) and select a cell, i.e. cell '420' that is encircled with a highlighted area (430) [col. 5, lines 5-10]. The user can use the "View" soft key function (410) where the highlighted cell becomes a full-sized image that is displayed on the view finder (402) (said ***magnification input***) [col. 5, lines 33-37].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Moghadam to include the "View" magnification of Anderson in order for the user of Moghadam to see in greater detail their selection (i.e. highlighted tile) since the external display of Moghadam would be too small for the user to see the details of the even smaller selected tile.

In regards to claim **8**, Moghadam teaches where each tile area (32) is capable of being individually highlighted for consideration, such as the highlighted area (34) [col. 3, lines 24-27]. The digital camera has a thumbwheel switch (38) [Figs. 1, 3] which functions both as a tile pattern section switch (38a) for selecting a particular tile pattern (30) and as a tile area designation switch (38b) for cycling through the tile areas (32) and highlighting one tile area after the other (said ***non-directional signal***) [col. 3, lines 31-44]. The "hot spot" switch (40) causes further change in the highlighted tile (34), such as the overall graying of the area such that a darkened underlying image is seen through a grey tint (said ***area of importance***) [col. 3, lines 46-48]. Although Moghadam does not explicitly teach a start and end signal, it is implicit that a start signal is generated in response to the jog wheel cycling through the tile areas and the end signal

is when the user has chosen a specific tile, i.e. "hot spot" and ends the cycling of the jog wheel.

In regards to claim **9**, Moghadam teaches where each tile area (32) is capable of being individually highlighted for consideration, such as the highlighted area (34) [col. 3, lines 24-27]. The digital camera has a thumbwheel switch (38) [Figs. 1, 3] which functions both as a tile pattern section switch (38a) for selecting a particular tile pattern (30) and as a tile area designation switch (38b) for cycling through the tile areas (32) and highlighting one tile area after the other (said ***subsequent non-directional signal***; said ***first non-directional signal*** is direction to the initial start of the cycling through the tile areas) [col. 3, lines 31-44]. The "hot spot" switch (said ***determination of designated portion***) (40) causes further change in the highlighted tile (34), such as the overall graying of the area such that a darkened underlying image is seen through a grey tint (said ***area of importance***) [col. 3, lines 46-48]. Although Moghadam does not explicitly teach predefined time, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the user designates a particular tile since the user has stopped cycling (said ***predefined time***).

In regards to claim **10**, Moghadam teaches if the "hot spot" button is pressed (said ***save user input action***) [Fig. 4 (70e)], the active area is further grayed (70f), and the tile area location is stored in a buffer (said ***save input***) (step 70g) [col. 4, lines 52-54].

In regards to claim **11**, Moghadam teaches if the photographer has a change of mind, the "hot spot " button (40) would be programmed so that the photographer could return to a designated tile area, put the button and erase the tile area as an active area (said ***reset***) [col. 4, lines 56-60].

In regards to claim **12**, Moghadam teaches tile pattern selection switch for selecting a particular tile pattern [Figs. 1, 3]. Although Moghadam does not explicitly teach the tile pattern being less than 10 portions, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that such an option would be provided in order for the user to choose a larger portion of the image at one time.

In regards to claim **13**, Anderson teaches a digital camera that includes a view finder for displaying a plurality of the image cells. The digital camera also includes navigation control button for positioning a highlight area around one of the plurality of image cells [*abstract*]. As shown in Fig. 4, the user may navigate through a series of displayed cells (420) and select a cell, i.e. cell '420' that is encircled with a highlighted area (430) [col. 5, lines 5-10]. The user can use the "View" soft key function (410) where the highlighted cell becomes a full-sized image that is displayed on the view finder (402) (said ***magnification input***) [col. 5, lines 33-37].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Moghadam to include the "View" magnification of Anderson in order for the user of Moghadam to see in greater detail their selection (i.e. highlighted tile) since

the external display of Moghadam would be too small for the user to see the details of the even smaller selected tile.

In regards to claim **14**, claim 14 recites the same limitations as claims 1 and 10 (claim 10 in regards to save command). Therefore, the same rationale used for claims 1 and 10 is applied. Furthermore, Anderson teaches a digital camera that includes a viewfinder for displaying a plurality of the image cells. The digital camera also includes navigation control button for positioning a highlight area around one of the plurality of image cells [*abstract*]. As shown in Fig. 4, the user may navigate through a series of displayed cells (420) and select a cell, i.e. cell '420' that is encircled with a highlighted area (430) [col. 5, lines 5-10]. The user can use the "View" soft key function (410) where the highlighted cell becomes a full-sized image that is displayed on the view finder (402) (said ***magnification input***) [col. 5, lines 33-37]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Moghadam to include the "View" magnification of Anderson in order for the user of Moghadam to see in greater detail their selection (i.e. highlighted tile) since the external display of Moghadam would be too small for the user to see the details of the even smaller selected tile (said ***showing each portion having magnification***).

In regards to claim **15**, both Moghadam and Anderson teach a digital camera. Furthermore, Moghadam teaches a conventional photographic camera.

In regards to claims **16**, Moghadam teaches combining the selected tile pattern (said ***designation of set of portions***) with the image signal (said ***original image***) for display on the electronic viewfinder (76) (combined tile pattern with image signal corresponds to said ***evaluation image***) [col. 5, lines 15-24].

In regards to claim **17**, Moghadam teaches highlighting (said ***indicia***) tiles that are being designated [col. 3, lines 24-48]

In regards to claim **18**, Anderson teaches a digital camera that includes a view finder for displaying a plurality of the image cells. The digital camera also includes navigation control button for positioning a highlight area around one of the plurality of image cells [*abstract*]. As shown in Fig. 4, the user may navigate through a series of displayed cells (420) and select a cell, i.e. cell '420' that is encircled with a highlighted area (430) [col. 5, lines 5-10]. The user can use the "View" soft key function (410) where the highlighted cell becomes a full-sized image that is displayed on the view finder (402) (said ***magnification input***) [col. 5, lines 33-37].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Moghadam to include the "View" magnification of Anderson in order for the user of Moghadam to see in greater detail their selection (i.e. highlighted tile) (said ***evaluation image containing only image information from the currently selected portion***) since the external display of Moghadam would be too small for the user to see the details of the even smaller selected tile.

In regards to claim **34**, claim 34 recites the same limitations as claim 1. Therefore, the same rationale used for claim 1 is applied.

In regards to claim **35**, claim 35 recites the same limitations as claim 11. Therefore, the same rationale used for claim 11 is applied.

In regards to claim **36**, Moghadam teaches tile pattern selection switch for selecting a particular tile pattern [Figs. 1, 3].

In regards to claim **44**, claim 44 recites the same limitations as claim 14. Therefore, the same rationale used for claim 14 is applied.

In regards to claim **45**, Moghadam teaches where each tile area (32) is capable of being individually highlighted for consideration, such as the highlighted area (34) [col. 3, lines 24-27]. The digital camera has a thumbwheel switch (38) (said ***advance***) [Figs. 1, 3] which functions both as a tile pattern section switch (38a) for selecting a particular tile pattern (30) and as a tile area designation switch (38b) for cycling through the tile areas (32) and highlighting one tile area after the other [col. 3, lines 31-44].

In regards to claim **46**, Moghadam teaches if the "hot spot" button is pressed (said ***save user input action***) [Fig. 4 (70e)], the active area is further grayed (70f), and the tile area location is stored in a buffer (said ***save input***) (step 70g) [col. 4, lines 52-54].

Additionally teaches the tile area identified as active "hot spot" areas (said ***area of importance data***) are noted in a tiling table (said ***metadata***) contained as a separate tiling field (58) in a file header (60) of the image format (62). The presence or absence of an active area in a certain tile area in the overall tile grid (said ***original image***) is noted with a "1" or a "0" [col. 4, lines 18-36]. The data identifying the active area is recorded together with the image signal in memory [col. 5, lines 23-26].

2. Claims **5**, and **6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moghadam et al. (5,706,049) in view of Anderson (6,249,316 B1) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Squilla et al. (5,898,779).

Moghadam in view of Anderson teaches the limitations recited in claims **5** and **6** with the exception of generating and resampling a revised image based on the area of importance. However, Squilla teaches designating an area of importance, compressing, and then saving the image.

Squilla teaches generating a hashed value of the digital file from the selected (area of importance) region. The area of importance is encrypted (claim **5**, said ***revised image***) [col. 7, lines 1-20]. The selected image regions are first compressed prior to hashing by the compression module inside the camera (claim **6**, said ***resampled***) [col. 8, lines 20-52].

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement a hashing and compression scheme in order to save processing time and the storage requirements are reduced [Squilla: col. 7, lines 7-20].

3. Claims **21-25**, **28-30**, **33**, and **39** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Moghadam et al. (5,706,049) in view of Anderson (6,249,316 B1) as applied to claim 1 and 34 above, and further in view of Berkner et al. (7,095,907).

Moghadam in view of Anderson teaches the limitations of claims 21-25, 28-30, 33, and 39 with the exception of teaching predefined anchor points. However, Berkner teaches anchor points of segments within an image.

In regards to claim **21**, claim 21 recites the same limitations as claim 14. Therefore, the same rationale used for claim 14 is applied. Additionally, Moghadam teaches tile pattern selection switch for selecting a particular tile pattern (said ***defining number of portion evaluation images***) [Figs. 1, 3].

Berkner teaches a method and apparatus to receive an image and create a smaller representation. The reduced size is given by an output border and output image content. The border is given by a shape and a size. An anchor point position to locate the border is determined. An anchor point for a rectangle or square could be the upper left corner, while the anchor point for a circle may be the center [col. 16, lines 59-67]. Furthermore, from an entire image, an image segment can be selected. The shape can be selected from a list of shapes and flexible sizes [col. 20, line 50 – col. 21, line 3]. Such a method and apparatus may be applied to digital camera displays [col. 21, lines 29-30].

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include anchor points within the tiles of Moghadam in view of Anderson in order to locate the

border of the tiles. This would be beneficial when alternate tile designs are used and manipulation to single tiles is performed.

In regards to claim **22**, Anderson teaches highlighting a cell (420) and pressing the function key (412) under "View" soft key will cause the full-sized image to be displayed in the view finder (402) [col. 5, lines 35-39]. Thus, magnifying the cell determines the shape of the portion within the original shape. The same reason to combine as applied to claim 21 is incorporated herein.

In regards to claim **23**, claim 23 recites the same limitations as claims 2 and 21. Therefore, the same rationale used for claims 2 and 21 is applied.

In regards to claim **24**, claim 24 recites the same limitations as claims 3 and 21. Therefore, the same rationale used for claims 3 and 21 is applied.

In regards to claim **25**, claim 25 recites the same limitations as claims 4 and 21. Therefore, the same rationale used for claims 4 and 21 is applied.

In regards to claim **28**, Anderson teaches a digital camera that includes a view finder for displaying a plurality of the image cells. The digital camera also includes navigation control button for positioning a highlight area around one of the plurality of image cells [*abstract*]. As shown in Fig. 4, the user may navigate through a series of displayed cells

(420) and select a cell, i.e. cell '420' that is encircled with a highlighted area (430) [col. 5, lines 5-10]. The user can use the "View" soft key function (410) where the highlighted cell becomes a full-sized image that is displayed on the view finder (402) (said ***magnification input***) [col. 5, lines 33-37]. The same rationale to combine as recited in claim 21 is applied herein.

In regards to claims **29** and **30**, Moghadam teaches predetermined tile patterns the user can select from [col. 3, lines 35-40; col. 4, lines 1-7]. Additionally, Berkner teaches the use of anchor points as recited in the rationale of claim 21. Furthermore, Anderson teaches use the selected cell becomes a full-sized image that is displayed on the view finder (402) (said ***magnification input***) [col. 5, lines 33-37]. The same rationale for combining Moghadam and Anderson as applied to claim 21 is incorporated herein. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the anchor points of Berkner with the tile patterns of Moghadam and Anderson so that position of the anchor points locate the borders [Berkner: col. 16, lines 59-67] of each segment within the selected tile pattern and tile.

In regards to claim **33**, Anderson teaches where the highlighted cell becomes a full-sized image that is displayed on the view finder (402) (said ***magnification input***) [col. 5, lines 33-37]. The same rationale to combine as recited in claim 21 is applied herein.

In regards to claim **39**, claim 39 recites the same limitations as claims 34 and 22. Therefore, the same rationale used for claims 34 and 22 is applied.

4. Claims **26**, **27**, **31**, and **32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Moghadam et al. (5,706,049), Anderson (6,249,316 B1), in view of Berkner et al. (7,095,907) as applied to claims 21 and 22 above, and further in view of Squilla et al. (5,898,779).

Moghadam, Anderson, and Berkner teaches the limitations recited in claims **26** and **27** with the exception of generating and resampling a revised image based on the area of importance. However, Squilla teaches designating an area of importance, compressing, and then saving the image.

Squilla teaches generating a hashed value of the digital file from the selected (area of importance) region. The area of importance is encrypted (claims **26**, **31**, said ***revised image***) [col. 7, lines 1-20]. The selected image regions are first compressed prior to hashing by the compression module inside the camera (claim **27**, said ***resampled***) [col. 8, lines 20-52]. This is then saved (claim **32**, said ***replace original***).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement a hashing and compression scheme in order to save processing time and the storage requirements are reduced [Squilla: col. 7, lines 7-20].

5. Claims **37**, **38**, and **40-43** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moghadam et al. (5,706,049) in view of Anderson (6,249,316 B1) as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Peters (5,715,334).

Moghadam in view of Anderson teaches the limitations of claims **37**, **38**, and **40-43** with the exception of disclosing analyzing techniques. However Peters teaches an "image information enhancement" technique for processing digital images, wherein enhancement of image detail contrast is accomplished by adding a differential hysteresis pattern to a digital image.

In regards to claims **37** and **38**, Peters teaches visual pattern recognition (said ***defining portions***) [col. 15, lines 28-45]. Furthermore, Peters teaches pixel-accurate intensity processing by analyzing an image based on the full intensity of the human visual range. Implicitly, maximum clarity or distinctness of an image rendered by an optical system is known as focus [col. 5, lines 29-47]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the pixel-accurate intensity of Peters connected with Moghadam's lens system [Moghadam: col. 3, lines 10-31], in order to determine the main subjects within the image and to secure that they are in focus.

In regards to claim **40-43**, Peters teaches detail extraction and enhancement techniques in relation to width. Additionally, Peters teaches selective extraction of details [col. 18, lines 21-41]. Although not explicitly taught, implicitly this selective extraction of details analyzes the original image to identify potential subjects in the original image and

defining portions that correspond to the identified potential subjects. Furthermore, the analysis identifies illumination patterns, which is a degree of visibility on the image. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to modify the teachings of Moghadam in view of Anderson with the relationship of extraction of width definition to automatically define the tiles of Moghadam to be dependent of important portions of the image.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michelle K. Lay whose telephone number is (571) 272-7661. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30a-5p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee M. Tung can be reached on (571) 272-7794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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